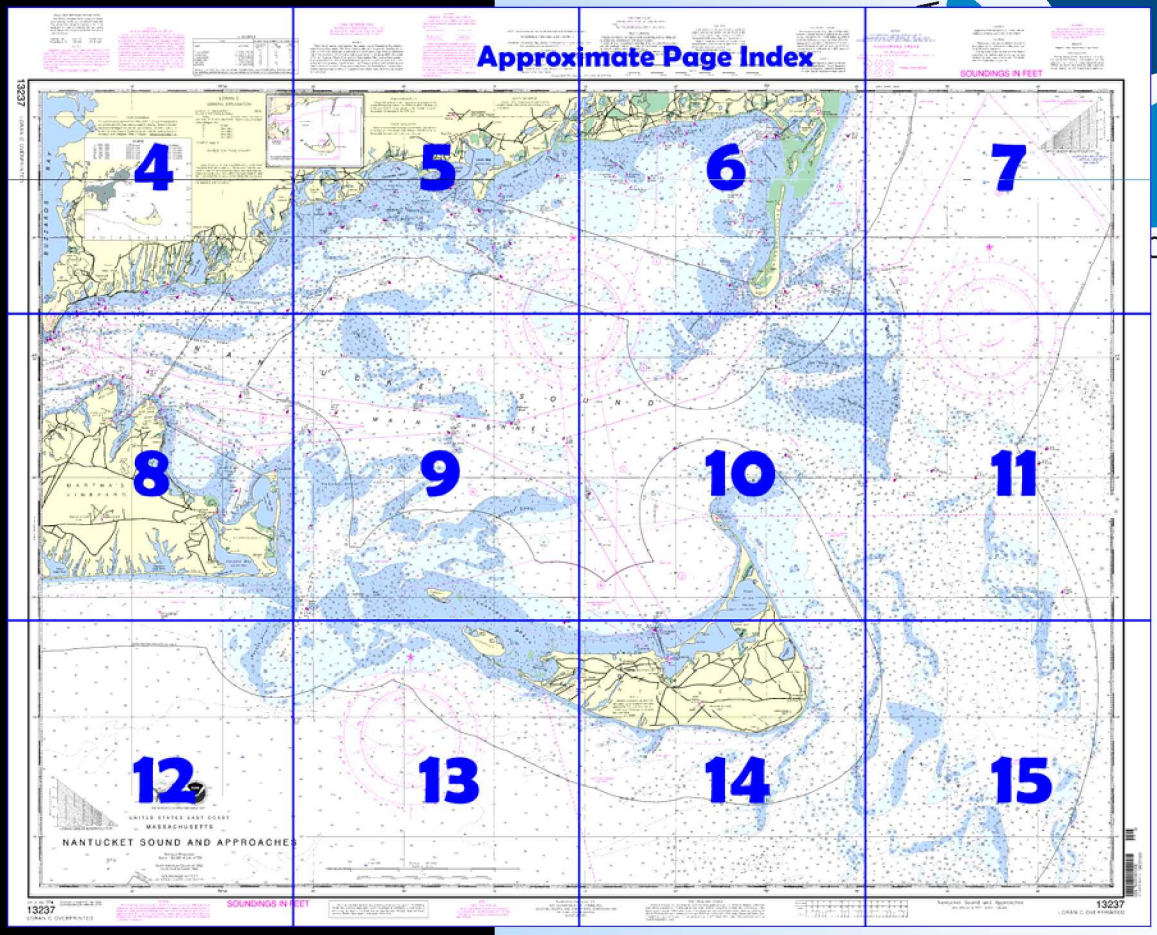
BookletChart™

Nantucket Sound and Approaches

(NOAA Chart 13237)

A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*



NOAA NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

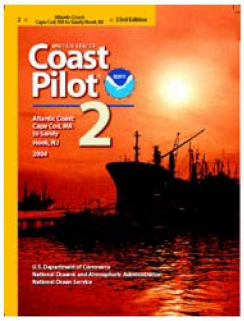
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 2, Chapter 4 excerpts]

(40) **Nantucket Sound** is between the south coast of Cape Cod on the north, Nantucket Island and part of Martha's Vineyard on the south, and joins Vineyard Sound on the west to provide an inside passage. Nantucket Sound has a length of about 23 miles in an east-west direction and a width of 6 to 22 miles. At the eastern entrance and within the sound are numerous shoals. Between these shoals are well-marked channels making the navigation of these waters comparatively easy for powered vessels and also sailing vessels with a fair wind.

(41) The channel through Nantucket Sound and Vineyard Sound has a controlling depth of about 30 feet and provides an inside passage for vessels of medium draft to avoid Nantucket Shoals. This route is used principally by coastwise vessels and pleasure craft. The navigational aids are colored and numbered for passing through the sound from the eastward.

(42) Monomoy and Nantucket Shoals are eastward and southeastward of the eastern entrance to Nantucket Sound. Owing to the great extent and distance offshore of some parts of these shoals, and the strong and baffling tidal currents which set over them, their navigation in thick or foggy weather is hazardous.

(51) **Halfmoon Shoal**, near the center of Nantucket Sound, is covered 9 feet. Its southern end is marked by a lighted bell buoy. Depths of 17 and 22 feet are 2.5 and 1.5 miles, respectively, southeastward of the shoal. Deep-draft vessels should use care to avoid them. A lighted gong buoy is 1.3 miles east-northeast of the 22-foot spot.

(52) **Cross Rip Shoal**, about 2.5 miles west-southwestward of Halfmoon Shoal, has a least depth of 11 feet. Its northern edge is marked by a lighted gong buoy. A shoal, covered 26 feet, extends 1.2 miles eastward of the buoy. Caution must be exercised in passing between this shoal and the shoal making out southwestward from Halfmoon Shoal.

(53) **Horseshoe Shoal**, about 7.5 miles long, bares in places at extreme low water. Its western side is marked by two buoys and its northern and southeastern sides by lighted buoys. The main channel passes between the southeastern lighted buoy and the lighted gong buoy marking Cross Rip Shoal.

(54) **L'Hommedieu Shoal**, covered 3 feet, and **Hedge Fence**, covered 5 feet, lie in an east-west direction in the western end of Nantucket Sound and the eastern end of Vineyard Sound. The water deepens abruptly at the edge of these shoals, and soundings will give little warning of approaching dangers.

(60) The **Main Channel** of Nantucket Sound leads southward of Halfmoon Shoal, through **Cross Rip Channel**, southward of Horseshoe Shoal, through the fairway between Hedge Fence and Squash Meadow, and thence into the eastern end of Vineyard Sound. The channel is used by most of the vessels bound through Nantucket Sound and is well marked by navigational aids. With care a least depth of 30 feet can be carried through the channel, but the draft of the vessels using it seldom exceeds 24 feet.

(62) **North Channel** leads along the north side of Nantucket Sound, on either side of Bishop and Clerks, northward of Horseshoe Shoal, between Wreck Shoal and Eldridge Shoal, northward of L'Hommedieu Shoal, and through one of the openings in the shoals westward of L'Hommedieu Shoal into Vineyard Sound. This channel is used mostly by craft bound to points on the north shore of Nantucket Sound and by vessels bound through the sound during northerly winds or in winter when the prevailing northerly winds keep the north shore of the sound free from drift ice. The least depth in the channel is about 16 feet. Lighted and unlighted buoys mark the channel.

(63) Sailing vessels working through the sound against a head wind usually anchor during the night, or if becalmed and drifting toward the shoals it is best to anchor and wait for a favorable current or change of wind. The only anchorages for vessels of over 10-foot draft that afford shelter from all winds are Nantucket Harbor, Hyannis Harbor, and Edgartown inner harbor. Vineyard Haven, the anchorage most used by coasters, is exposed to northeasterly winds. In northerly winds the best anchorages are off Dennis Port, Hyannis Port, and along the north shore. The anchorage off Falmouth is used in most winds by vessels with good ground tackle. In easterly winds vessels sometimes anchor in smooth water westward of Handkerchief Shoal or inside Great Point. Good shelter from easterly winds can also be found in Chatham Roads and Edgartown outer harbor. In southerly and westerly winds Edgartown Harbor and Vineyard Haven are the best anchorages. With the aid of the chart and the directions given under the discussion of these harbors, strangers can enter the anchorages.

(67) In thick weather or fog when the aids cannot be seen, vessels in the vicinity of Pollock Rip Channel are cautioned against anchoring in the channel or near any of the aids.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Mar. 10/07
Corrected through LNM Feb. 27/07

NOTE B

Numerous private buoys and floats are maintained in Madaket Harbor and approaches from Jun 15 to Nov 15. Numerous markers are not charted. See chart 13241.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.413" northward and 1.920" eastward to agree with this chart.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

NOTE E

Great Round Shoal and Great Round Shoal Channel are subject to continual change.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

NOTE C

AREA TO BE AVOIDED

All vessels carrying cargoes of oil or hazardous materials and all other vessels of more than 1,000 gross tons should avoid the area (MSC IMO XLIII/18).

NOTE D

Erosion has opened a breach to the sea through Nauset Beach. Due to frequently changing conditions, mariners attempting a transit should exercise extreme caution.

RACING BUOYS

Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

FISH TRAP AREAS

Boundary lines of fish trap areas are shown thus: ——— — ——— —

Submerged piling may exist in these areas.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Hyannis, MA	KEC-73	162.55 MHz
Providence, RI	WXJ-39	162.40 MHz

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area *Cable Area*

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

CABLE AND PIPELINE AREAS

The cable and pipeline areas falling within the areas of the larger scale charts are shown thereon and are not repeated on this chart.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOTE Z

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 2. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Concord, MA.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
9960.....99,600 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).

M ..... Master
W ..... Secondary
X ..... Secondary
Y ..... Secondary
Z ..... Secondary

EXAMPLE: 9960-W

RATES ON THIS CHART

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

ANCHORAGE AREAS

110.140 (see note A)

Limits and designations of anchorage areas are shown in magenta.

E G H
I J K

GENERAL ANCHORAGES

NOTE E

NORTHERN RIGHT WHALE CRITICAL HABITAT
(precautionary area: 50 CFR 226.203a, 224.103c; see note A)
It is illegal to approach any right whale anywhere closer than 500 yards.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — — —

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Monomoy Point	(41°33'N/70°00'W)	4.0	3.8	0.1
Hyannis Port	(41°38'N/70°18'W)	3.3	3.2	0.1
Vineyard Haven	(41°27'N/70°36'W)	1.9	1.8	0.1
Wasque Point	(41°22'N/70°27'W)	1.2	1.1	--.--
Nantucket	(41°17'N/70°06'W)	3.6	3.2	0.2
Siasconset	(41°16'N/69°58'W)	1.3	1.2	--.--

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

(Jan 2007)

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

13237

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

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(Jan 2007)

35' 70°30'

40°

35°

41°30'

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
9960.....99,600 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (No individual station letter designators).
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EXAMPLE: 9960-W

RATES ON THIS CHART

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SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE

A 1990 - 2004	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B1 1990 - 1998	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B2 1970 - 1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3 1940 - 1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4 1900 - 1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B5 Pre - 1900	NOS Surveys	partial bottom covorage

For detailed information use large scale charts

BUZZARDS BAY

(use chart 13230)

TWO STRIPES

Hamlin Pt

Swifts Hill

Gunning Pt

STANDPIPE

Teaticket

RADIO TOWER

Falmouth TOWER

Falmouth Harbor

Salt Pond

Oyster Pond

Quissett Hbr

East Falmouth

Falmouth Heights

Little Pond

Great Pond

Lawis Neck

Green Pond

Davis Neck

Bourses Pond

Menauhant

Eel Pond

Waquoit Bay

(use chart 13229)

Hamblin Pond

Great R

Jehu Pond

GREAT NECK

Succonnesset Pt

Waquoit Village

Quashnet R

Mashpee R

Mashpee Neck

Popponesset Bay

Popponesset

Popponesset Beach

Goosberry

Cotuit

Cotuit Highlands

TANK

Bluff Pt

Succonnesset Shoal

NANTUCKET SOUND

MARTHA'S VINEYARD

L'Hommedieu Shoal

NANTUCKET SOUND

Joins page 8

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

North

4

CABLE AND PIPELINE AREAS

The cable and pipeline areas falling within the areas of the larger scale charts are shown thereon and are not repeated on this chart.

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

CAUTION

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Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

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For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

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Demarcation lines are shown thus: ———

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 2 for important supplemental information.

Formerly C&GS 1209, 1st Ed., Dec. 1919. V 1919 193 KAPP 2

25' 20' 15' 10'

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

Joins page 6

Joins page 9

This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:114286. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

ed at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

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r Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
vn thus: — — — —

ITIES
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Corps of Engineers, Geo ogical

NFORMATION
Pilot 2 for important
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Formerly C&GS 1209, 1st Ed., Dec. 1919 V 1919 193 KAPP 2106

FISH TRAP AREAS

Boundary lines of fish trap areas are shown thus: — — — — —

Submerged piling may exist in these areas.

TIDAL CURRENTS

In Nantucket Sound the tidal currents are strong and their times and ve ocities vary considerably from place to place.

Current arrows indicating the average direction of the flood current and the average velocity in knots of the strength of currents for a number of locations are shown thus: 2½ kt

For full information, the Tidal Current Tables, Atlantic Coast and the Tidal Current Charts, Narragansett Bay to Nantucket Sound should be consulted.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus

⊙(Accurate location) ○(Approximate location)

HORIZONTAL DATUM

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NOTE D

Erosion has opened a breach to the sea through Nauset Beach. Due to frequently changing conditions, mariners attempting a transit should exercise extreme caution.

SCALE 1:80,000

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

10' 05' 70°

Joins page 5

Joins page 10

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

NOTE E

NORTHERN RIGHT WHALE CRITICAL HABITAT
(precautionary area: 50 CFR 226.203a, 224.103c; see note A)
It is illegal to approach any right whale anywhere closer than 500 yards.

ANCHORAGE AREAS

110.140 (see note A)
Limits and designations of anchorage areas are shown in magenta.

E G H
I J K

GENERAL ANCHORAGES

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

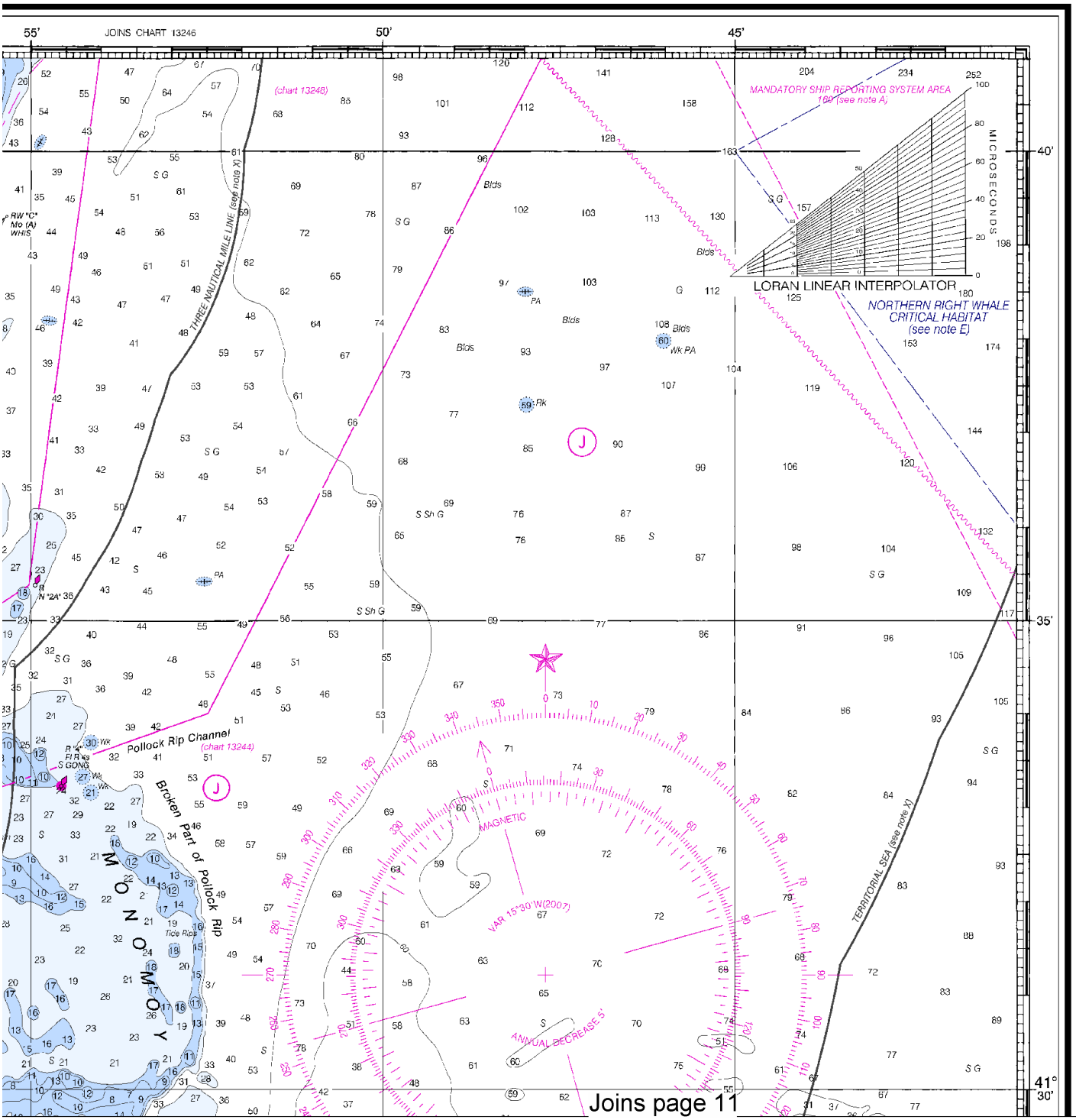
HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

RACING BUOYS

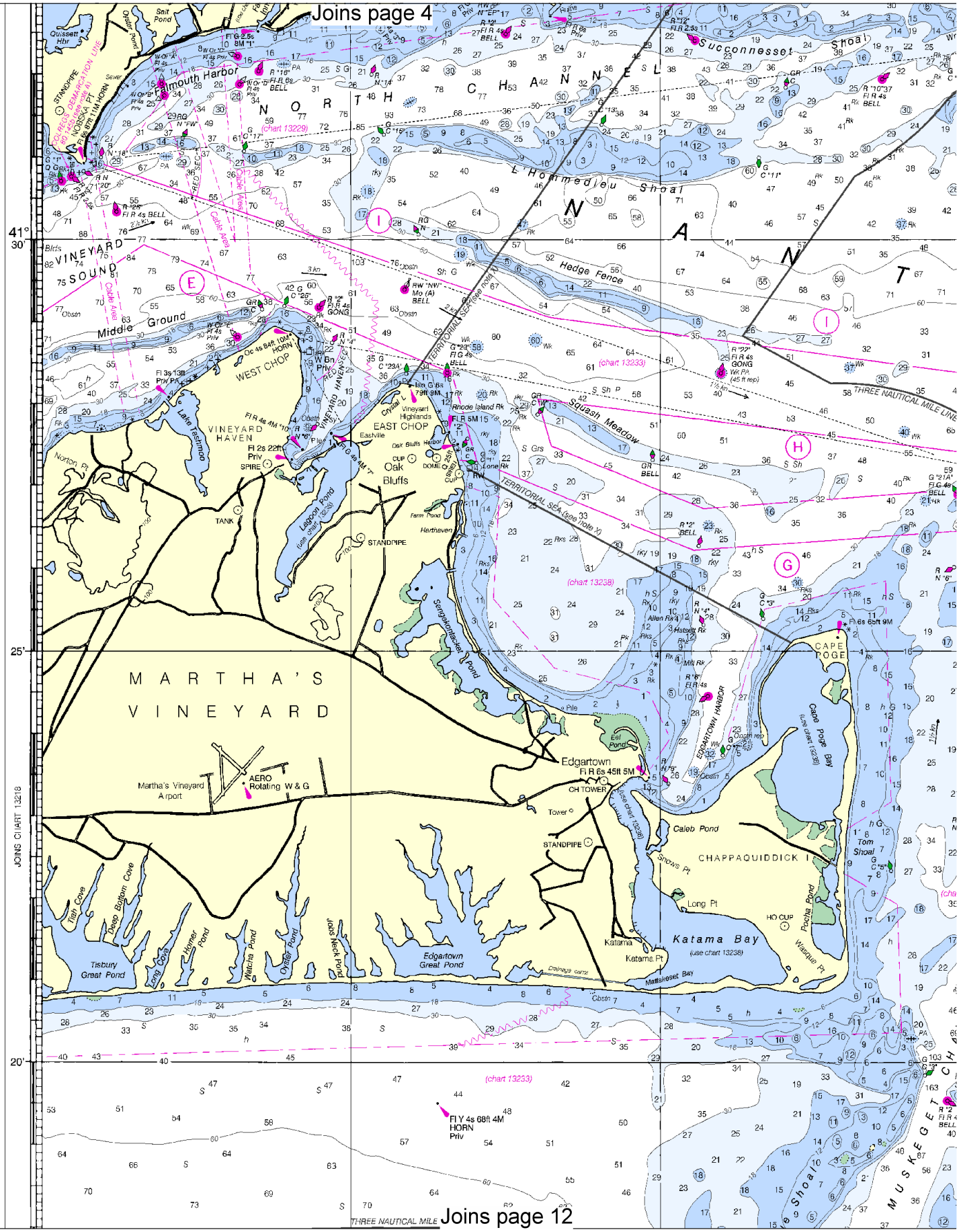
Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET



Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 1209 12/25/2009.



8

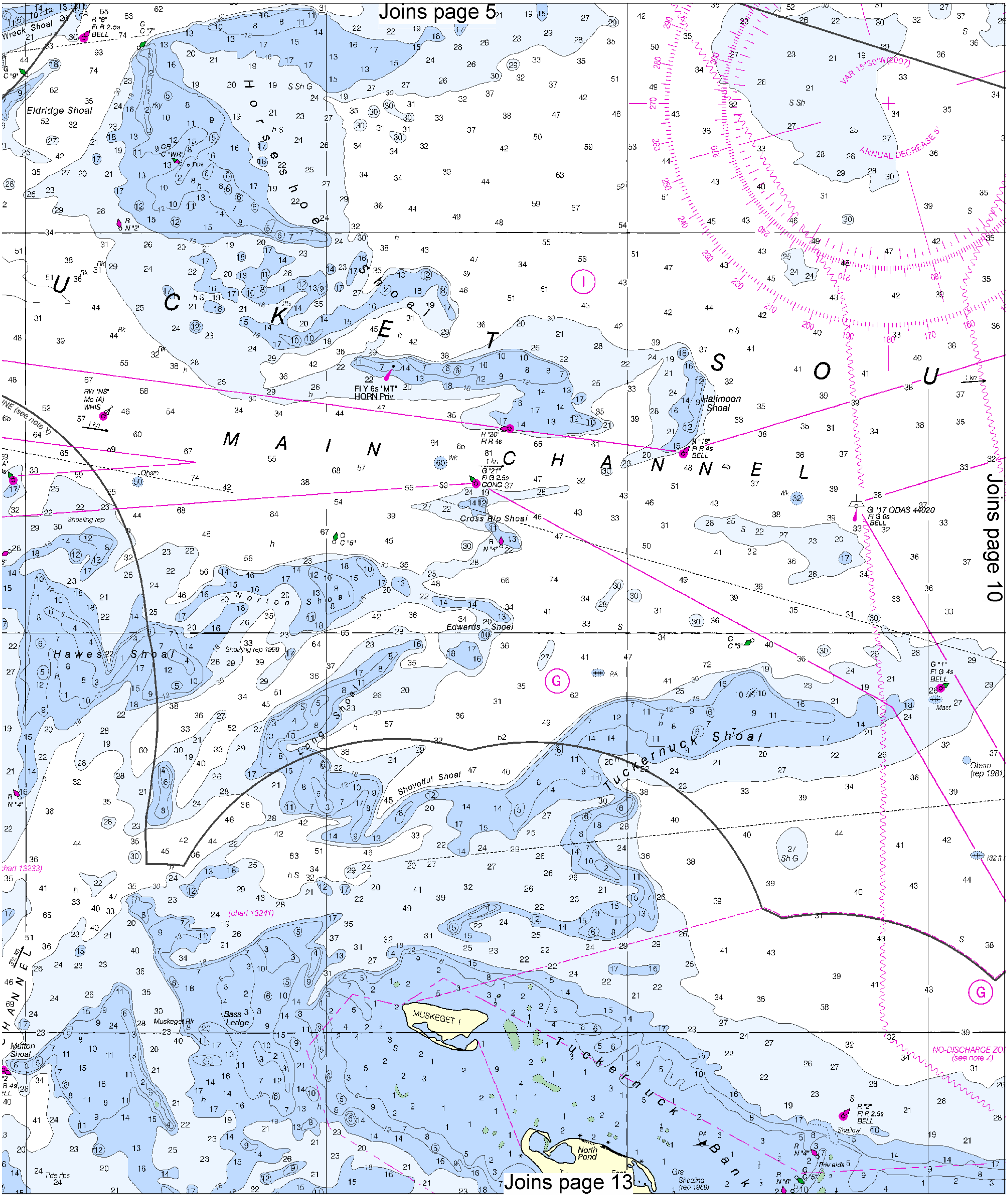
North

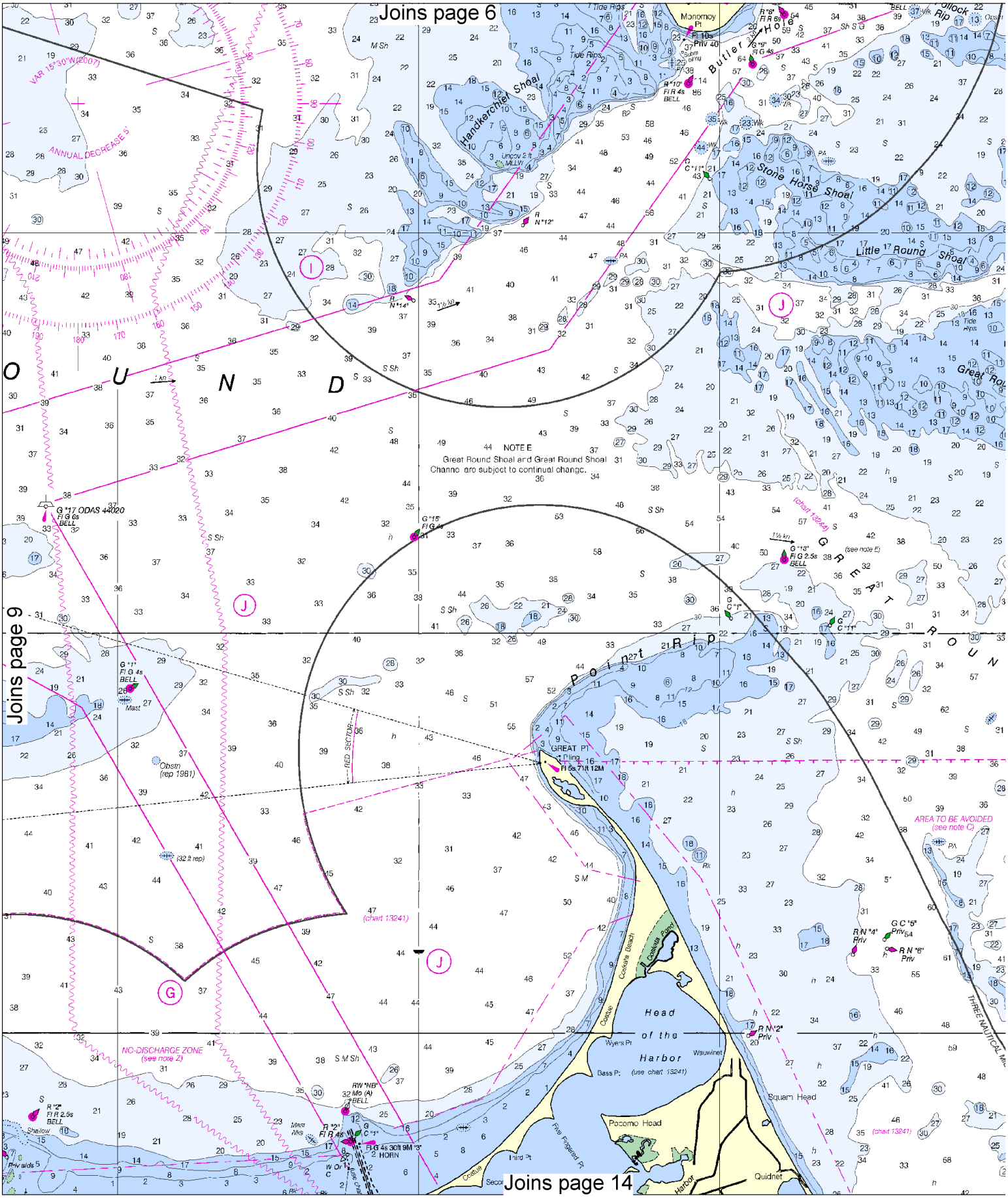
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

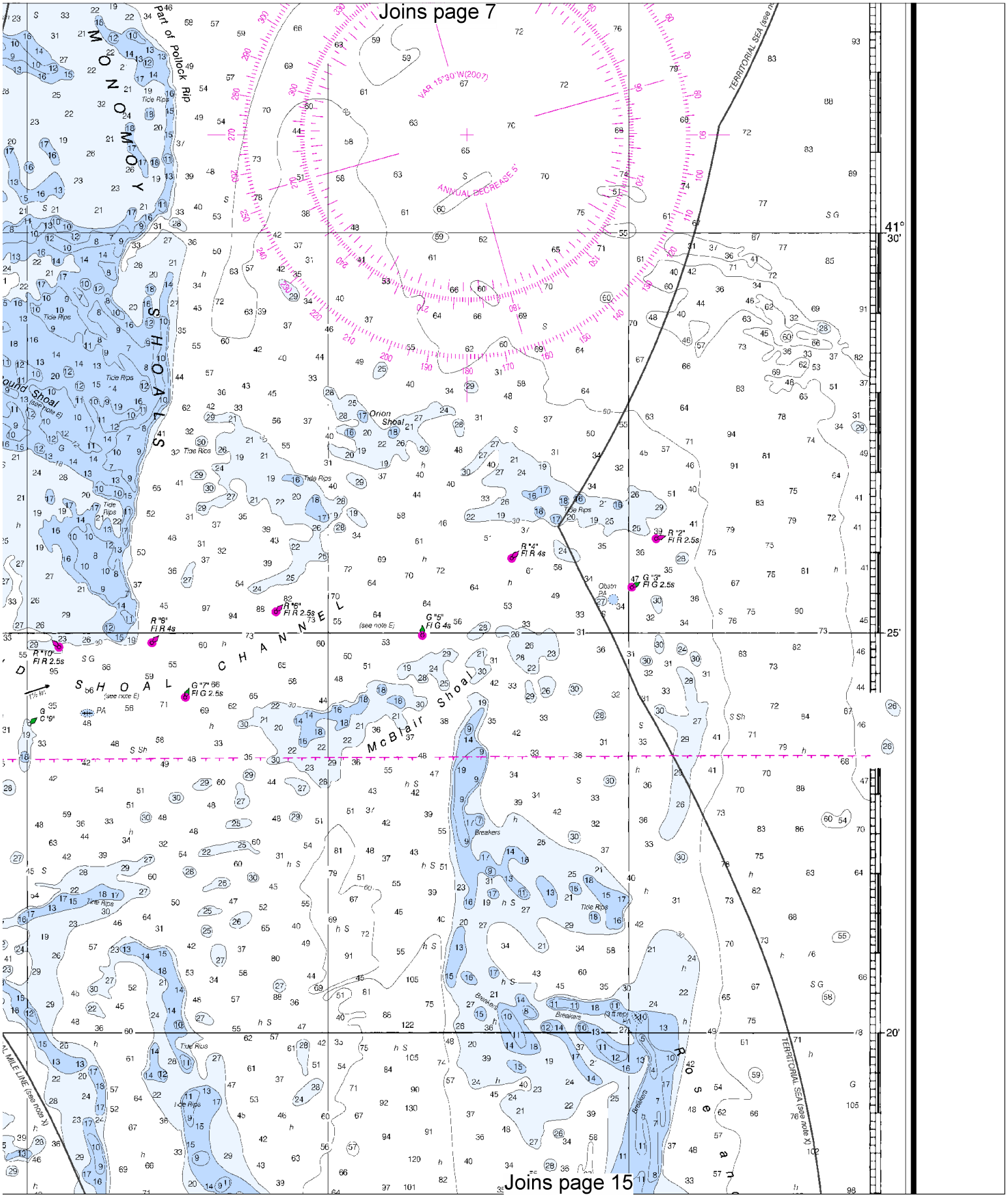
Nautical Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

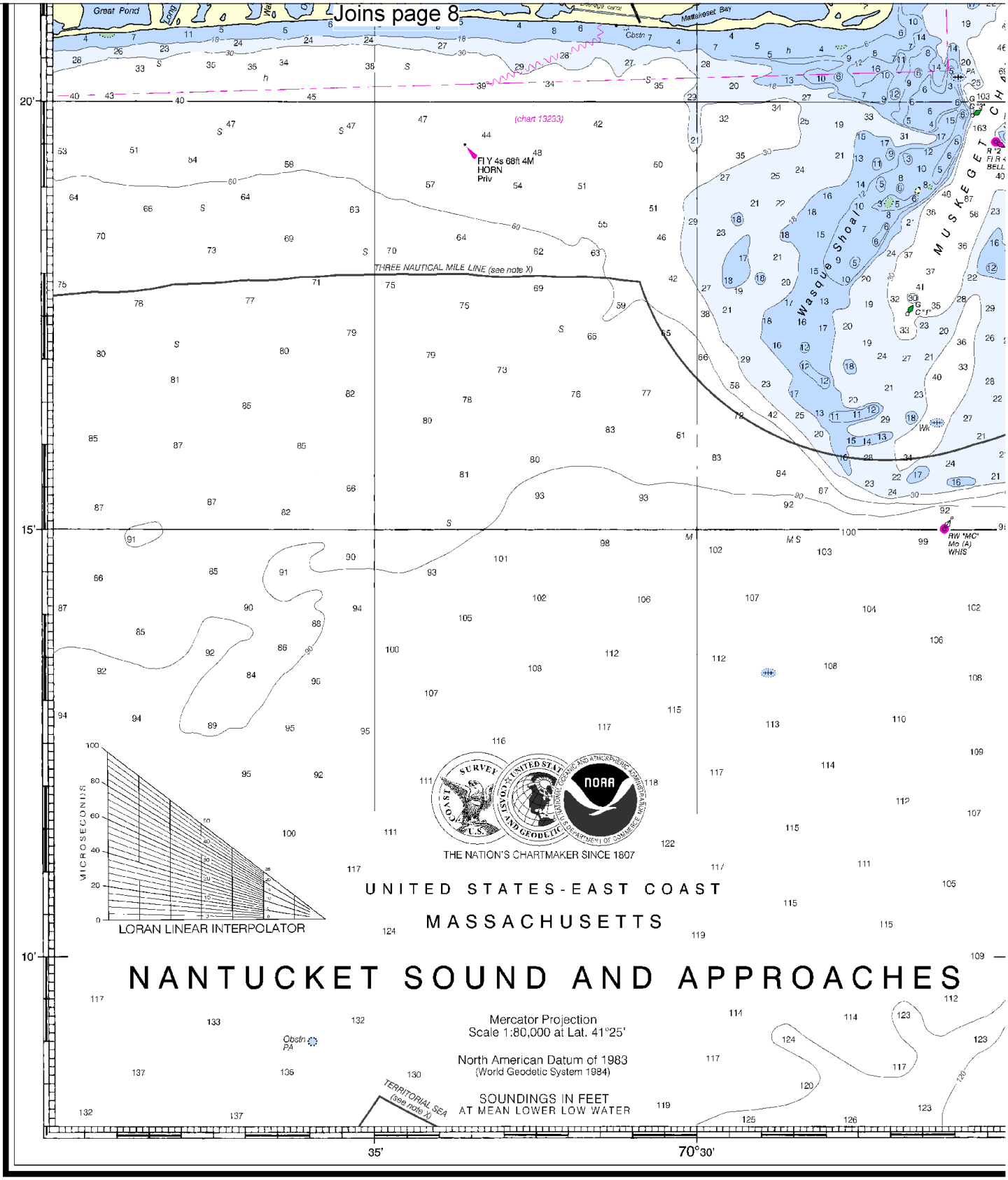
Yards 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 5
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
Wreck Shoal
Eldridge Shoal
Horseshoe Shoal
NANTUCKET SOUND
MAIN CHANNEL
Halfmoon Shoal
Cross Rip Shoal
Norton Shoal
Edwards Shoal
Hawes Shoal
Long Shoal
Shovelful Shoal
Tuckernuck Shoal
Tuckernuck Bank
Bass Ledge
Muskeget Rk
MUSKEGET I
North Pond
Mutton Shoal
FI Y 6s 'MT' HORN Priv
R "20" FI R 4s
G "21" FI G 2.5s GONG
R "18" FI R 4s BELL
G "17 ODAS 44020 FI G 6s BELL
G "1" FI G 4s BELL
R "2" FI R 2.5s BELL
RW "NS" Mo (A) WHIS
VAR 15°30'W (2007)
ANNUAL DECREASE 5'
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE (see note Z)
(chart 13241)
(chart 13233)
Shoaling rep 1999
Obstn (rep 1981)


Joins page 6
Joins page 9
Joins page 14
SOUND
Handkerchief Shoal
Stone Horse Shoal
Little Round Shoal
Great Round Shoal
Butler Hole
Point Rip
GREAT PT
Head of the Harbor
Coecles Beach
Coecles Pond
Squam Head
Pocomo Head
Quidnet
Wauwinet
Wye's Pt
Bass Pt
Third Pt
Five Fingered Pt
Monomoy Pt
NOTE E
Great Round Shoal and Great Round Shoal Channe are subject to continual change.
G "17 ODAS 44020 Fl.G 6s BELL
Fl.G 4s BELL
Fl.G 2.5s BELL
Fl 10s
Priv 40
Fl R 4s BELL
Fl R 2.5s BELL
Fl.G 4s 30ft 9M "3" 2 HORN
Fl 5s 71ft 12M
Obstn (rep 1981)
(32 ft rep)
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE (see note Z)
AREA TO BE AVOIDED (see note C)
RED SECTOR
(see note E)
(chart 13241)
THREE NAUTICAL MI
VAR 15°30'W(2007)
ANNUAL DECREASE 5'
Printed at reduced scale.
SCALE 1:80,000
See Note on page 5.
Nautical Miles
Yards
North


Joins page 7
Part of Pollock Rip
NANTUCKET SHOALS
Tide Rips
Shoal (see note E)
Orion Shoal
Tide Rips
Tide Rips
Tide Rips
R "6" Fl R 2.5s
R "8" Fl R 4s
G "5" Fl G 4s
(see note E)
R "10" Fl R 2.5s
S G
DAVIS SHOAL (see note E)
G "7" Fl G 2.5s
G C "9"
PA
S Sh
NANTUCKET CHANNEL
McBlair Shoal
R "4" Fl R 4s
R "2" Fl R 2.5s
Obstn PA
G "3" Fl G 2.5s
Breakers
Tide Rips
Breakers
Breakers
(3 ft rep)
Tide Rips
Tide Rips
Tide Rips
VAR 15°30'W(2007)
ANNUAL DECREASE 5'
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
41° 30'
25'
20'
Joins page 15



40th Ed., Mar./ 07 ■
Corrected through NM Mar. 10/07
Corrected through LNM Feb. 27/07

13237

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

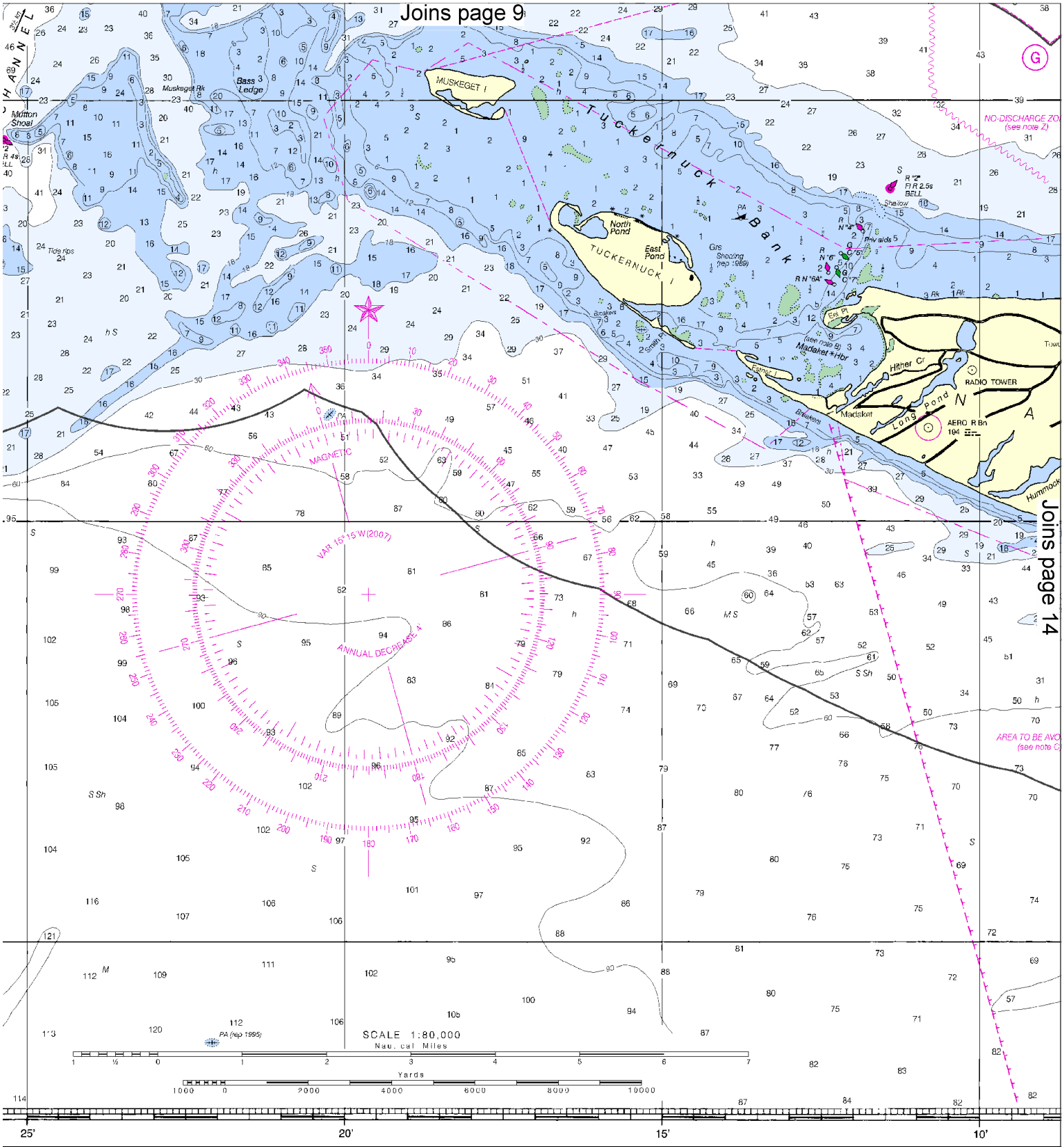
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards: 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

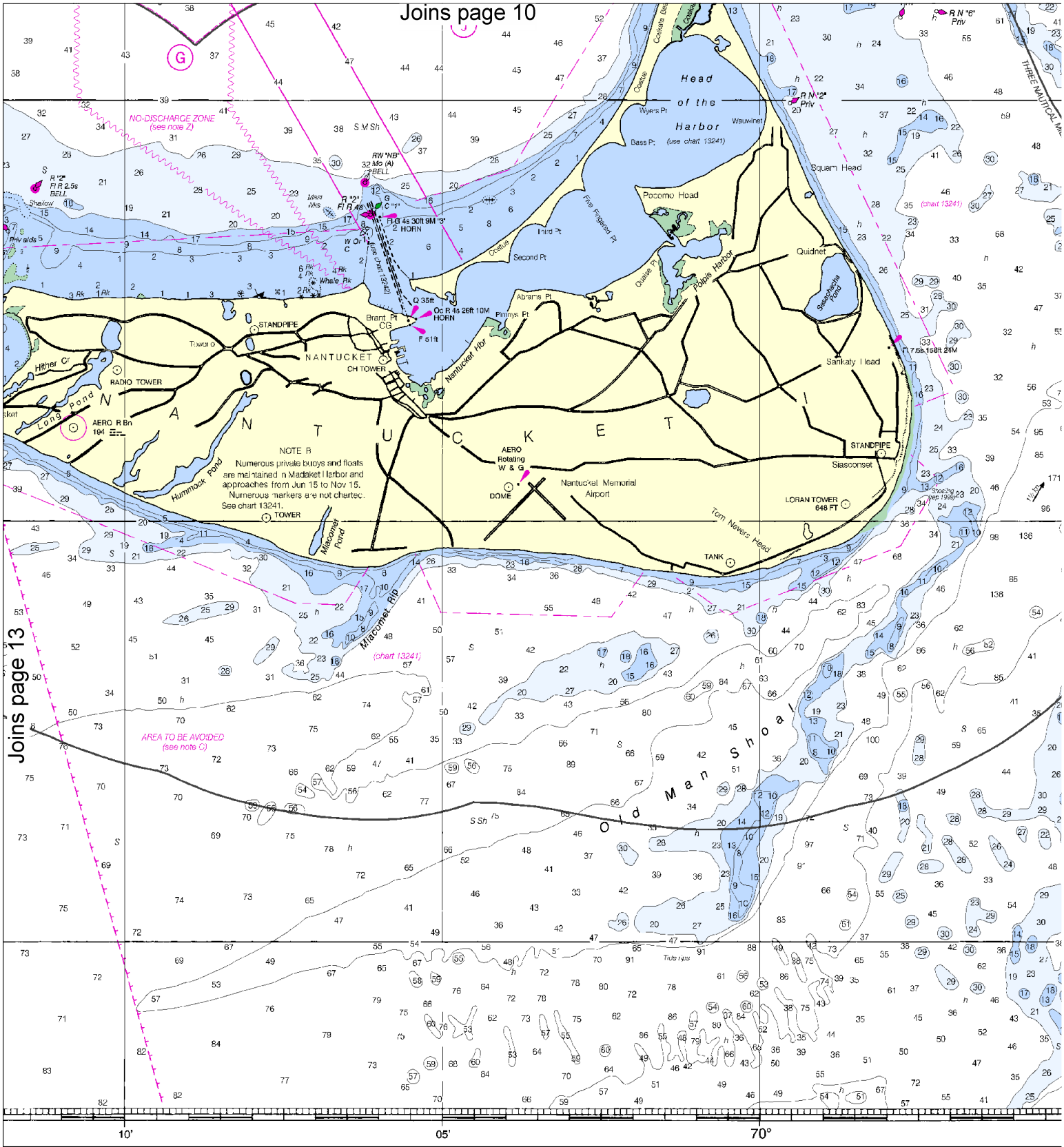
See Note on page 5.



This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

NOTE C
AREA TO BE AVOIDED
All vessels carrying cargoes of oil or hazardous materials and all other vessels of more than 1,000 gross tons should avoid the area (MSC IMO XLIII/18).

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRA
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



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OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

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FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
FEET	0	12	18	24	30	36	42	
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

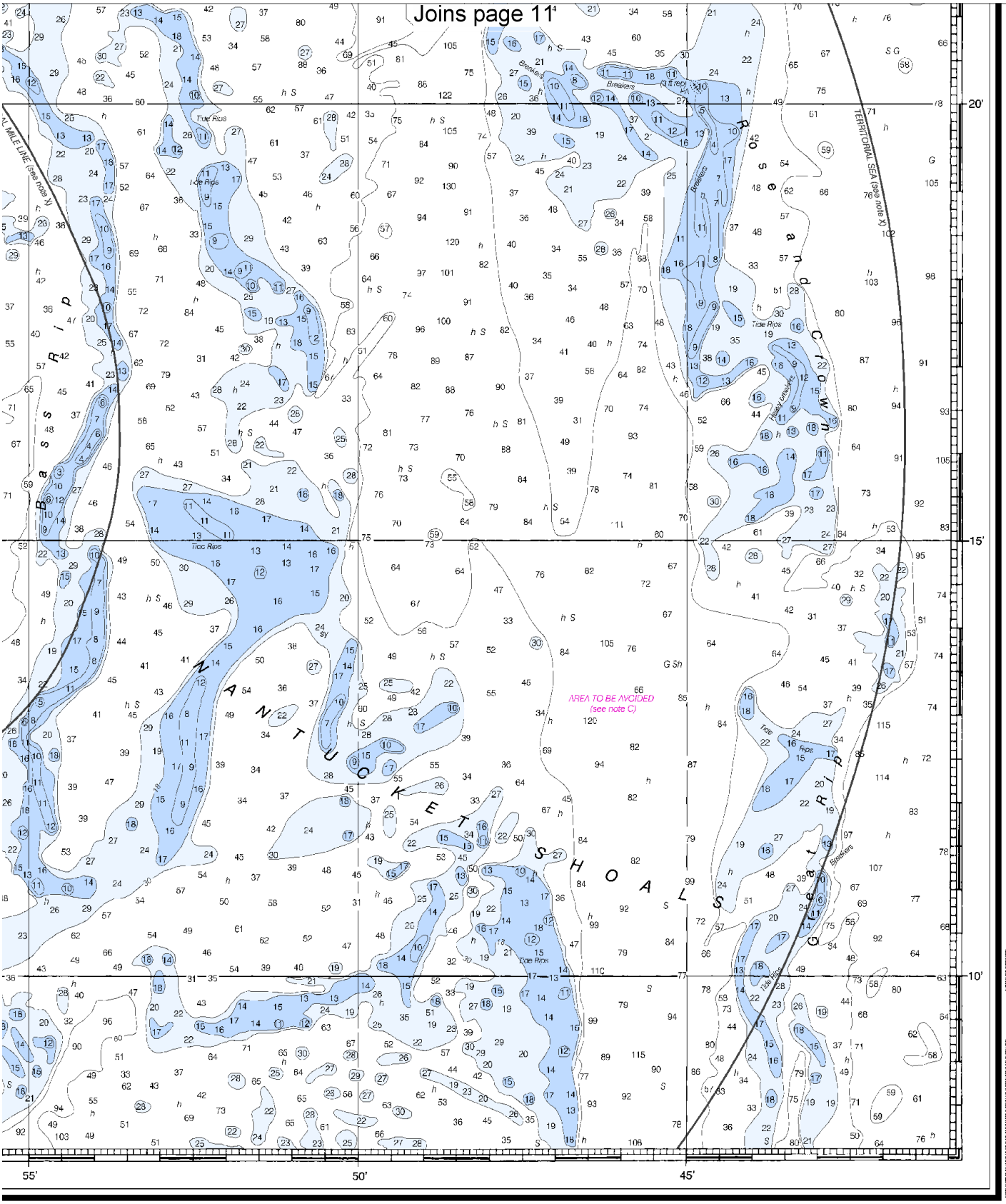
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards: 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

See Note on page 5.



Nantucket Sound and Approaches

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

13237

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

ED NO. 40

NSN 7642014010408 NGA REFERENCE NO. 13ACO13237

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Woods Hole – 800-632-8075/508-457-3254
Coast Guard Brant Point – 508-228-0398
Coast Guard Menemsha – 508-645-2662
Coast Guard Chatham – 508-945-0164
Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

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Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

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Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

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Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.